

HANDBUCH DER KLEINEN CHIRURGIE, FÜR PRACTISCHE AERZTE von Dr. GUSTAV WOLZENDORFF. 2^{te} vermelute u. verlusserte Auflage, Wien und Leipzig, Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1889. New York, G. E. Stechert.

MANUAL OF MINOR SURGERY.

With the development of general surgery under the antiseptic system and other modern improvements general operative surgery has passed almost entirely into the hands of surgeons proper, and is to a great extent confined to hospital service. The general practitioner has become more and more limited to minor surgery. But with this limitation is combined the growth of minor surgery, so that much more is required nowadays of a book on minor surgery than was formerly the case.

The volume before us is written from this point of view, and presents, in the most satisfactory manner, all surgical enchiresses which may occur in daily practice. The subject-matter comprises bandaging and the treatment of fractures, including the use of plaster-of Paris for deformities, trusses, etc., antiseptic surgery, including all the newest methods of dressing and the preparation of the material, minor operative surgery, including haemostatics and artificial destruction of tissue, aspiration and tapping, etc.; a chapter on anaesthetics is added. Of course the usual features of books on minor surgery are represented: Extraction of teeth, massage, vaccination, artificial respiration, baths, applications to the skin, and others.

Every portion of the book is as complete and as well up to date as can be wished. As a consequence the book is somewhat voluminous, 565 pages. It is well printed, and the profuse illustrations (525 in number) are all executed in the well-known excellent manner of the publishers. Altogether it is a most attractive book.

W. W. VAN ARSDALE.

BEITRÄGE ZUR KLINISCHEN CHIRURGIE VON DR. P. BRUNS. Tuebingen, 1888. Band iv, heft i. New York, G. E. Stechert.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CLINICAL SURGERY. By Dr. P. BRUNS.

The above contains contributions from the clinics of Zursch, Heidelberg, Tübingen and Basel. This part contains eight articles, the most noteworthy of which will be reviewed at length in the ANNALS. Herni-

ological observations by Dr. Conrad Brunner is continued into part two. A novel deformity is described by Dr. Ernest Miller in an article entitled "ueber die Verbiegung des Schenkelhalses in Wachstumsalter." This shortening of the neck of the femur during the period of the growth of the bone has not been described. Its existence has been verified by the author at the autopsy table. There is in these cases no active inflammatory process of any kind. The diaphysis passes by the epephysis of the bone. Rachitis is mentioned as a possible etiological factor. There are articles by Profs. Czerny and Bruns which we will review at a future date. Prof. A. Socin records a nephrectomy of a diseased horseshoe kidney.

HENRY KOPLIK.

SECTION CUTTING AND STAINING. By WALTER S. COLMAN, M. B.,
London.

This little work is what it professes to be, viz., a practical guide for beginners. It is very well gotten up, and the practice of printing the headings in large type is extremely handy for reference. It explains as concisely as possible the reasons for the different methods employed, and generally first describes the process which has been found most successful by the author. Mr. Colman gives a few hints as to the purchase of a microscope. We should here like to suggest that, if possible, the student should always endeavor to obtain a good instrument. Small and cheap ones have only a limited capacity, and their owners, if at all enthusiastic, will soon find the time comes when it can not do all he requires of it. The examination of sputum in disease is rapidly coming to be recognized as of much importance, especially as to its containing specific micro-organisms, and for this a substage condenser and good lens are indispensable; and these can only be adapted to the better class of microscopes. The author omits to mention Swift's bacteriological microscope, which we consider to be the best and cheapest of its kind; besides which it carries one of his $\frac{1}{12}$ -oil immersion lens, a beautiful power and unequalled for the money. We would also suggest that the description for the preparation and staining cover glass specimens should be fuller, especially with regard to decolorizing bacilli. The last chapter is devoted to the examination of individual tissues. Altogether the book is much to be recommended. We feel sure it will do much to lighten the labor of the beginner, and to guide him to satisfactory results in his preparations.

H. H. TAYLOR.